

The Salt Lake Tribune

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Wednesday, June 12, 1912.

If it were not for the war in Chicago, what a sensation the Cuban war would be!

Texas recently celebrated "union day," that evidently being the Texas idea of the balmy odors of spring.

An Eastern weather prophet announces that this is to be a dangerous month, with many cyclones. With the big conventions this month, it's a safe bet.

A candidate for office in Ohio made oath that his campaign expenses were but twenty-five cents, all spent for beer. Needless to say, he was defeated.

The Belgian riots are not directed against the throne. Evidently even the discontented are willing to have a decent ruler, after having suffered an indecent one so long.

The cost of campaigning the New Jersey primaries for Roosevelt is figured at \$1,250,000. This puts the \$107,000 paid by Isaac Stephenson to carry the Wisconsin primaries for himself as U. S. Senator, on the sick list.

McHarg has been doing strenuous work for the Colonel in Chicago; but he needs help, and this has been detailed for him in the person of Mr. Colby, a leading attorney in the employ of the Harvester Trust. The detail fits like a glove.

Roosevelt says that "it is a naked issue of right and wrong" that is on at Chicago. Certainly; it has always been that, in his view. He considers that it is right to nominate him, and wrong to nominate anybody else, and that's all there is about it.

The Oregonian reports bad moral conditions in Portland, and zealous efforts of city officials to shift the blame on others; and it suggests that a little of the labor of this shifting, devoted to the matter of cleaning up, would be more to the purpose. A first-class suggestion, not only for Portland but for other cities.

It must be borne in mind in all the acts of the Republican National Committee that the Roosevelt shouters are all ready to shout fraud, no matter how fair and according to rule and precedent the committee acts. Also, that it is an admitted fact that most of the Roosevelt contests were got up "just to be contested."

Col. Roosevelt denounced a Congressman who attacked him as having an intellect of "guinea-pig power." Soon after, the Colonel announced that he felt like a bull moose. Whereupon a New York paper demanded to know the mental equipment of a bull moose. But a bull moose doesn't get to be a bull moose by reason of his mental equipment, as the New York editor ought to know.

St. Louis is now served with a long-distance supply of electricity generated by the water-power of the big river's dam at Keokuk. It is thus the second large city in this country to enjoy this advantage. San Francisco having had such a supply for some years past. St. Louis hopes for a plentiful and trustworthy supply, to the end that electricity may do the work, and so smoke be abolished. But is this hope ever realized?

A New York paper which is friendly to Roosevelt points out the overrepresentation of the Southern States in the National Republican convention, compared with the Republican vote that they poll. It's an old story; but it is to be remembered that Roosevelt was so keen to get these votes that he got up fake contests in most of those States, and then nearly blew up with rage when his fake delegates were rejected by the committee.

It's mighty hard to protect men in their possession of money when they insist on losing it. Not many days ago a simpleton here engaged in a game of matching coins with two sharpers, strangers to him; of course he lost. And now a Kane county man insists on losing six thousand dollars betting on fake races, going all the way to Denver in the deal, and giving up his money when told that he had

lost. To protect a man who will do things like these would require a guardian angel at each of his elbows every minute that he is awake; and even then, he might get up in his sleep and throw his money out of the window.

THE CASE OF FORT DOUGLAS.

The news from Washington is that the Senate has prevailed over the House in the matter of the retention of the military posts throughout the United States that were declared useless by General Wood and by the War Department. At the same time, a concession is made to the military view by the provision which contemplates the appointment of a joint army and congressional commission to visit and report on the future status of all the army posts in the country.

It will be remembered that early in the present session of Congress a recommendation came from the War Department that a considerable number of army posts, considered useless for military purposes should be abandoned because of the needless cost of maintaining them. As to a considerable number of these posts, there seems to be no reason to doubt that the War Department was correct. A number of them are kept up merely because they were established and used in the times of the Revolutionary War or of the War of 1812. They were useful then, but they are not so any longer. As to a number of other posts, such as Fort D. A. Russell at Cheyenne, Fort Logan at Denver, Fort Douglas at Salt Lake City, the Boise barracks, and some others, there was reasonable ground to dispute the opinion of the War Department as to their utility for military purposes. However, as The Tribune said when the question was under discussion before, if Fort Douglas should be abandoned, there would be compensation to Salt Lake City in the addition of the large area of valuable land that would be put immediately upon the market and would form the finest possible building sites for residents of the city.

But at the same time we showed, as the fact is, that the continuance of Fort Douglas as a military post would be of high service to the military arm of the Nation, because it is one of the most salubrious posts in the United States, immensely serviceable in rehabilitating the strength and vigor of regiments that have been for a few years in the Philippines, or for troops that for any reason have become enervated and run down. It is also valuable from a military standpoint in that troops here can be sent to any part of this Western country at the shortest possible notice. Railroads go north almost to the Canadian line, west to the Pacific, southwest and south to the Mexican border, and east to any place required. When the concentration at the Mexican border was ordered last year, the troops from Fort Douglas were among the first to get to the objective point. And so, all things considered, we hold that the retention of Fort Douglas as a military post is eminently desirable; but if the War Department insists that it shall be abandoned, Salt Lake will not be without of its compensations.

At all events, there will be no change for some time to come, and we believe that when the commission provided for investigates all the circumstances and surroundings, it will declare, as The Tribune has constantly urged, that the retention of Fort Douglas for military purposes is eminently desirable.

THE HOMESTEAD ACT MODIFIED.

The President having signed the amended homestead act, it is of interest to know how it affects the old homestead act provisions, and what benefits the present homesteaders will get out of the enactment of the amendments. The original homestead bill of 1862 provided for five years' residence on the land, and left the inference that this residence must be continuous. It is found, however, in the different conditions in the Mountain States, that this continuous residence is impossible, and that the length of residence ought to be decreased. Therefore, the new law requires but three years' residence instead of five, and it allows the homesteader to be absent from his homestead claim for five months in each year in order to earn money to support his family. Under the old law, this absence was largely discretionary, and was liable to be interfered with by jealous, scheming, or hostile officials. But in this mountain country it is a plain case that no one can go on to a homestead and get from it a support for himself and his family from the beginning: it is absolutely necessary that one should have liberty of absence so that he can work and get money for his support and that of his family, and that this be solidly guaranteed to him. The acreage which he is required to cultivate is also reduced so as to make homesteading practical in the arid regions.

Senator Borah was the sponsor for this amendment of the homestead bill, and to him is due primarily the thanks of homesteaders all through this Western country for the amendments. The Western members of the Senate and the House were not far behind in giving their support to this measure, so that all are entitled to their meed of recognition in this good work.

It is to be hoped that the new homestead law will be as beneficial to all the arid regions of the United States as the original homestead act was to the old West, which it sent forward by leaps and bounds. No such miraculously rapid settlement of a new region was ever known in the world before as the settlement of the region west of the Mississippi and in part also east of it, by reason of the homestead law of 1862. If there is even a mild approximation to that marvelous advance proximating to the mountain and arid re-

gions by reason of these amendments to the homestead act, everyone throughout all this region will have abundant cause for satisfaction.

NEEDS ABOUT LITIGATION.

It is well known that the dockets of the courts throughout the country are clogged with litigation. It is also well known that very much of this litigation is fictitious from any real legal standpoint or any reasonable hope of gain therefrom. Take the case of the actresses, for instance, who lured Stokes to their rooms in New York and under took to blackmail him and finally shot him because he would not pay. These women are now suing Stokes for alleged damages by reason of his testimony against them in the case, and for defamation of character. It is evident, on a mere statement of this case, that there is no real merit in it. The suit is vindictive merely, with a possible hope of "bleeding" Stokes out of some money. The hope perhaps may be that he will pay something rather than have this suit hanging over him. Immense numbers of other suits of all variety of complaint, but just as lacking in merit as this, are on the dockets of the courts all through the country, and the courts, at least partly by reason of these suits, are hindered in their business, meritorious litigation is protracted beyond reason, and there is a universal demand, voiced by the President of the United States and by the National Bar Association, for a remedy.

Various proposals have been made for relief. There is in Chicago a municipal court sitting constantly and with ample resources in judges, in jury material, and in policemen, for the instant dispatch of business. There have been various suggestions, some that have been put into effect, for "business courts" organized somewhat in the nature of committees from Boards of Trade or Chambers of Commerce, where business men bring their contentions for arbitration and settlement. Some of these courts are reported to have done excellent service where properly made up and to have materially relieved the courts in the cities where they have been organized.

These successful efforts lead to the suggestion that in every community there might be organized by law a body authorized to oversee the bringing of suits at law, not, of course, having any jurisdiction over criminal matters. Such a body would consider applications for civil suits, and would determine on their merits where any suit had substance enough behind it to justify taking it into the court. If in any suit there were a business court such as suggested above, some of the matters brought before this tribunal might be referred to that commercial court. Others lacking in merit would be stopped, the examiners (if they might be so called) having authority to shut off contemplated litigation that was not justified by any statement of facts.

It is evident that the courts need relief from the press of litigation. Every well-devised effort to give this relief ought to be encouraged. Thus, wherever a commercial body has the opportunity to organize a business court to settle disputes among business men that can be settled without going formally into court, such commercial bodies should act for the formation of commercial tribunals such as are described. And we add the further suggestion, as above, for the formation of a preliminary body of adjudication for general action, that would have power under the statutes to examine into complaints, counsel with those who propose to bring litigation, and see primarily if the case cannot be settled quite as well and much more speedily out of court. And in cases where there is absolutely no merit to the litigation, such a body might safely be entrusted with the power of denying the privilege of bringing the suit at all.

The courts are the great bulwark of the liberties of the people, the high tribunal for the settlement of real contests or disputes among individuals, firms and corporations; but it is evident that many people are too much given to litigation, and run to the courts for the settlement of disputes that either have no merit whatever or that could much better be settled by way of arbitration or conciliation without bothering the courts at all.

It is evident from the interest taken in remedies against the protracted and tiresome procedure of the courts and in the delay of judgments which, as President Taft has fairly stated, amounts in many cases to denial of justice, that the courts are much over-taxed. It is well, therefore, to seek remedies by way, first of all, of heading off needless litigation, and next of expediting such litigation as necessarily must be brought. Every well-named, practical suggestion in this direction must, as it seems to us, be approved by the public; for, under present conditions, justice is defeated through delays and quibbles, and the courts are lowered in the estimation of the public through the causes stated and also through the over-indulgence in technicalities in court practice. The Ohio Constitutional Convention has devoted a good deal of attention to the question of ruling out technicalities in the courts and providing that a technical error which does not go to the real merits of the case or affect the justice of the procedure, shall be ignored; and such is coming to be the general sentiment of the country with regard to mere technical points; that they should be disallowed where no real wrong is inflicted by such disregard. The great point aimed at by all, from the President to the National Bar Association, and from the National Bar Association to the well-disposed citizen, is that such remedies may be applied as will render the enforcement of justice and

the progress of litigation speedy, sure, and essentially just.

ALL WELL AT CHICAGO.

All appears to be going well at Chicago. The National Republican Committee is doing its duty faithfully, properly, and for the most part harmoniously. The Indiana contests were supposed to be crucial, and it was expected that the Roosevelt forces would make a firm stand for the contesting Roosevelt delegates from that State. But on the showing, the committee was unanimous against those delegates, and gave the seats to the Taft men. In view of this fact, the silly declaration that "the convention will undo the raw work of the committee" attributed to a Roosevelt booster, is the worst of folly. The real test of strength in the committee on Monday was in postponing the California case. The committee voted more than two to one to postpone. This is something that the Convention could not possibly have anything to do with. The Convention will, of course, vote upon the work of the committee, and it is practically certain to confirm that work, for the delegates who are awarded the seats will be in those seats voting on the committee report.

It was the same on the decisions on the Kentucky contests yesterday; unanimity was the rule, and fairness universal. There is not the shadow of any reason to charge bias or injustice on the part of the committee, nor will there be to the end, as we confidently believe.

It is well that the committee is so thoroughly fortified in good principle and precedent procedure, so completely candid and open that even the Roosevelt members of the committee vote with the majority on most of the contests. It is very likely that there may come up questions that will cause a division, and it is quite possible that Col. Roosevelt may get some of the contested delegates, because the action of the committee has given every evidence of good faith, and has shown impartial, candid purpose from the beginning.

All this is excellent, and from the action so taken by the committee, the party can draw a breath of relief that will be a good augury for success in November next.

THE COLUMBUS MEMORIAL.

There was dedicated in Washington on June 8th a noble memorial fountain in memory of Christopher Columbus. It consists, as we find the description in the American Review of Reviews, of a semi-circular fountain 70 feet wide and 65 feet deep, adorned with a great statue of Columbus and other appropriate sculpture. It stands on the plaza in front of the Union Railway station at Washington, and has been designed to harmonize in its architectural and artistic treatment with the station and its environments. The site is highly commended as "situated at the gateway of the Nation's capital; it will be the first and the last thing to greet the eyes of the millions of visitors who annually journey there, and it seems altogether fitting that this monument to the discoverer of the new world should stand in the capital of its greatest country." Lorado Taft, who has done great work as a sculptor, is the designer and maker of the sculpture on this great work of art. The plan for providing the memorial was started under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus some years ago. Contributions were solicited, and the responses were immediate and hearty. The success of the project was practically assured from the first, and later was made secure by an appropriation of \$100,000 from Congress.

A commission consisting of the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on the Library, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Supreme Knight of the Order of the Knights of Columbus, had charge of the work. This commission selected the site, and adopted the design submitted by Daniel H. Burnham, architect of the Union station and a member of the National Committee of Fine Arts, with the sculptural features by Mr. Taft. The entire foundation is constructed of Georgia marble. Further description of the memorial is as follows:

The principal feature of the rear of the fountain is a stone shaft about forty-five feet high, surmounted by a globe of the world. It forms the background of a statue of Columbus, who is represented as standing on the prow of a vessel, with arms folded in an attitude of meditation. It was Mr. Taft's purpose here to make use of the apothecized Columbus, and while the statue is severely plain, the sculptor has imparted to the figure a grandiose after the fashion of the discoverer's day. Just below the statue of Columbus is the figurehead of a ship, a beautiful female figure of ample form and dignity, typifying "The Spirit of Discovery." The great basin of the fountain with its swirling eddies of water will be immediately beneath this figure.

On either side of the stone shaft are massive figures portraying the sculptor's ideas of the New and Old Worlds. The "New World" is represented by the figure of an American Indian reaching over his shoulder for an arrow from his quiver. The "Old World" is represented by the figure of a patriarchal Caucasian of heroic mold and thoughtful mind. The globe at the top of the shaft is intended to suggest the influence of Columbus on the growth of popular knowledge of the shape of the earth. It is supported by four American eagles, which stand at the corners of the top of the shaft with wings partially extended. The rear of the shaft carries a medallion representing Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and the group of figures is completed by the two enormous lions which occupy the ends of the balustrade running from the center to the sides of the fountain.

The memorial is a noble tribute to the great discoverer. It is a marvel, indeed, that there has been nothing heretofore in art in the United States by way of commemorating the discovery of America by Columbus, until this fine memorial just dedicated in Washington. There are other monuments, and especially in Cuba, Columbus memorials, but not hitherto in the United States. The Order which set on foot the plans for this great work has carried them to such successful completion that it is a matter of its efforts, and the recognition of its appropriateness and beauty of the Columbus fountain will be Nation wide.

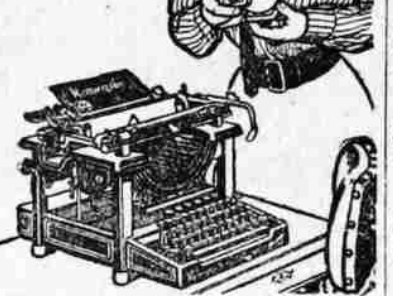
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Also reduced rates to other points.

Table with 2 columns: Stop-overs and Allowed. Dates of Sale: June 1, 5, 8, 12, 15, 20, 22, 29; July 3, 12, 20; August 1, 2, 10, 23, 31; September 4, 5.

For further information and rates from other points, address A. T. & S. F. Ry., 233 Judge bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

SPECIAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. Notice: There will be a special meeting of the stockholders of Busham Copper Roy Mining company held at the building, Salt Lake City, Utah, at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, June 25, 1912. The meeting is called for the following purposes: 1. To elect a board of directors. 2. To devise and authorize means for paying the indebtedness of the company. 3. To authorize a transfer of the property and assets of the company to a new corporation, or a sale and transfer to any individual or corporation. By order of the board of directors, May 22, 1912. J. H. HANAUER, JR., President. J. H. Hurd, Secretary.

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The Popular Wednesday Specials at the Fountain

When shopping try one of the fountain specials. You will find it refreshing and satisfying. The price is just a trifle. The children are always welcome. Remember Wednesday Specials are of the same quality and quantity as served at regular prices.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Ice Cream Sodas, Sherbets, Nabisco sundae, Tropical sundae, Caramel sundae, Fruit salad sundae, Fresh mint lemonade, Marshmallow sundae, Frappes, Bananas, M. J. B. Coffee, Spider Leg Tea, Black Tea.

Special Lunch 35c—Wednesday

No service less than 15c from 11 to 2:30.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. SOUP: Cream of Tomatoes, Portuguese. RELISH: Radishes and Olives. Baked Sea Bass, Premiere. Breast of Veal Saute with Peas. New Potatoes in Cream. Corn Fritter. Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce. Assorted Cold Meats. DESSERT: Chestnut-Custard Pie. BEVERAGES: Ice Tea, Ice Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa and Milk. Cream of Tomatoes, Portuguese, 10c; Baked Sea Bass, 25c; Short Ribs of Veal Saute with Peas, 30c; Potatoes in Cream, 10c; Asparagus, 15c; Apple, Rhubarb, Chestnut-Custard Pie, 10c; Stewed Fresh Fruit, 15c; Chocolate, 20c; Uta Strawberries, 20c; Rhubarb Sauce, 10c; Macaroons, 10c; Cream, 10c.

Breakfast served from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m.

ONE THING WE CAN DO FOR YOU

In connection with the publication of our Trade and Finance Letter we maintain an extensive file of information about the resources of the intermountain states which we are glad to place at the service of anyone who wishes it. If you are thinking of making an investment we can help you.

National Copper Bank

OREGON SHORT LINE TIME CARD

Table with 3 columns: Depart, Daily, and Arrive. 7:10 A.M. Ogden, Malad, Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago and intermediate points beyond Ogden. (San Francisco also arriving.) 8:15 A.M. 8:00 A.M. Ogden, Logan, Pocatello, Boise, Marysville, Intermediate—Montpelier, Going. 10:10 P.M. 10:00 A.M. Ogden and intermediate points. 11:40 A.M. Overland Limited—Omaha, Chicago. 3:20 P.M. 11:55 A.M. Los Angeles Limited—Omaha, Chicago, Denver, St. Louis. 4:45 P.M. 1:05 P.M. Overland Limited—Ogden, Reno, Sacramento, San Francisco. 2:05 P.M. 2:45 P.M. Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte. 4:50 P.M. 2:45 P.M. Ogden, San Francisco. 7:05 P.M. 4:15 P.M. Ogden, Brigham, Cache Valley, Malad and Intermediate. 11:35 A.M. 5:20 P.M. Ogden, Denver, Omaha, Chicago (Park City, Green River and West only returning). 12:40 P.M. 6:00 P.M. Meteor Flyer—Ogden and Intermediate. 9:35 A.M. 11:45 P.M. Ogden, Boise, Portland, Butte City and San Francisco (Going). 10:30 A.M. City Ticket Office, Hotel Utah, Phones 250